

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE BENT DAY—101 ON PAULE FRANCOISE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LADY OF LYONS—JOAN OF ARC.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LYONS TO GOOD LUCK—DONNETT'S COUNTRY—HAPPY MAN.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel, PARIS AND HELEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—ELIZABETH.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTIC, EQUITATION, &amp;c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 814 Broadway.—BALLETS, FARCES, &amp;c.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—SONGS, VOCALES, &amp;c.—GRAND DUO "S."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO VOCALES, &amp;c.—GRAND DUO "S."

STEINWAY HALL.—MRS. ADRIANA K. KEMBLER'S READING.—MUSIC AND NOVELS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 34th street.—EQUITATION PERFORMANCE, LIVING ANIMALS, &amp;c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AMERICAN.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—THE KID KID.

HALL, 954 and 956 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 24, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court opened at eleven o'clock yesterday. Mr. Grimes submitted an order changing the hour of assembling to twelve o'clock, but objection was made and it went over.

Mr. Boutwell resumed his address and concluded at five minutes past one. Mr. Nelson, of counsel for the President, then commenced his closing argument for the defence. At the hour of adjournment he had not completed his speech, and will probably occupy one or two hours to-day.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill providing for the maintenance of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and numerous others not of general interest were passed. The general canal bills were ordered to a third reading. Bills authorizing a street railroad in Broadway; providing for floating baths in New York; to regulate convict labor, and for the better protection of emigrants were advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly, bills to extend the time for the construction of the Grand Hotel, New York; relative to the fire limits of Brooklyn; to increase the wharfage on shipping, and to repeal the act authorizing ocean steamers to use caloric engines were passed. The Pro Rata Freight bill was lost.

## EUROPE.

By special telegrams from Madrid and Berlin (through the Atlantic cable) we are informed of the death of General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, Prime Minister of Spain, and that Prussia, France and Austria are about to reduce their armies by extensive furloughs.

The news report by the cable is dated midnight yesterday, April 23.

John Bright presided at an immense reform assembly in London, convened to agitate against State church endowments. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a grand ball in Dublin, attracting the most brilliant assemblage ever witnessed in the city. The case for the crown in the Penian murder trials in London, was closed.

By special telegram from Abyssinia, forwarded from London through the Atlantic cable, we learn that General Napier was, on the 24th inst., advancing along the Bashilo river, near the Theodoros camp. The Chief of Waggar, a friend of the English, was passing through his territory, being now in Napier's rear, "endeavored to cut off his communication with the base of supplies at Annesley Bay and refused to transit through his domain. General Napier promises to punish him on his return from Mekele."

Arrey McGee's assassination was noticed and his services eulogized in the House of Lords. The annual budget was submitted to the English Parliament embracing very close and apparently economic calculations of the income and expenditures of the nation.

Consols, 93½ a 93½. Five-twenty-fives, 70 a 70½ in London and 75½ in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse quiet. Cotton buoyant at a further advance, middling uplands closing at 12½ pence in Liverpool and higher in Havre. Breadstuffs dull and provisions steady and quiet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The elections in North Carolina and Georgia closed yesterday. The returns at present are too meagre to give any reliable indication of the general result; but the conservatives throughout both States appear to be the most jubilant. Complete returns of the Louisiana election indicate the ratification of the constitution and the success of the radical State ticket by a large majority.

Later advices from Japan represent the country in complete anarchy. A French boat's crew of man-of-war sailors were murdered by the natives at Osaka. All the foreign agents in Osaka, with the exception of the English, were forced to take down their flags. By mail from Kingston, Jamaica, we learn that smallpox prevailed at Montego Bay and Falmouth, where Governor Grant was on a tour of inspection. No clean bills were given to vessels from either port. There had been a few fatal cases in Kingston, and also a great many cases of typhoid fever.

We have special telegrams from St. Domingo and St. Thomas. General Baz was expected in St. Domingo on the 25th inst. A Jew banker had agreed to loan the Baz government \$600,000, according to the report, provided the payment could be guaranteed by the United States. An anti-Baz revolution had already broken out. The American ship Alice Hall had sailed from St. Thomas for Peru, pursued by a Spanish man-of-war.

The trial of General Cole was continued at Albany yesterday. Egner Willett testified for the prosecution that he saw the shooting and the death of Hancock. At the conclusion of similar testimony from one Samuel Allen, the case for the prosecution closed. Mr. Hadley for the defence then made his opening speech. On the conclusion the taking of testimony for the defence was commenced.

A member of the Ku Klux Klan was killed in Mississippi recently by a party of negroes whom he and other members were trying to frighten.

Our despatches from the Plains term with accounts of bold Indian outrages. A party of braves fearlessly entered a military post on the railroad and drove off the cattle. Two travellers at Antelope station and four men cutting wood near Fort McPherson were killed.

General Rousseau is reported at Omaha on his way from Portland, Oregon, to Washington, as a witness in the impeachment trial.

The jury in the case of Tack, of Philadelphia, charged with conspiracy in making a "corner" in petroleum in that city, disagreed yesterday morning, and were discharged by the Judge.

Governor Bullock, in a message to the Massachusetts Legislature, declines signing the Liquor License law recently passed, but does not veto it; hence it becomes a law.

The Pacific Railroad has been completed 560 miles west of Omaha. Dale Creek Bridge, four miles

beyond the summit of the mountains, was finished on Wednesday.

In the McGee murder trial at Ottawa yesterday a Frenchman swore that he was concealed in a doorway and saw Whelan, the prisoner, shoot McGee. A large fire occurred in St. Louis yesterday morning, destroying several large business houses. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Anna Campbell, one of the matrons of the Cumberland street, Brooklyn, Orphan Asylum, was required to give bail in \$1,000 yesterday, before Justice Buckley, to answer the charge of inhumanly mistreating one of the orphan boys by pouring muriatic acid on his person. She implicated one Dr. Hyde and Miss Jane Davis, another matron, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

The great Erie contempt case was again on yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard. Several witnesses were examined, the principal testimony given being that of Mr. Daniel Groesbeck, who made some rather important developments with regard to the interview at Mr. Field's house in February last, upon which much of the case against the Drew interest is relied on by the opposite side.

The case of the United States against R. C. Enright and John S. Allen, set down for hearing yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, in which the defendants are charged with making and executing forged and counterfeit bonds and passing the same on the United States government in lieu of true and valid bonds, was on motion postponed till Wednesday, May 6. Michael Baxter, tried and convicted in the United States Court during the present term, was arraigned and sentenced yesterday to a fine of \$500 and one year's confinement in the Penitentiary. Baxter was charged with removing whiskey from a distillery under seizure by the United States Revenue officers. Peter Asa, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of \$150.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in Admiralty, Judge Benedict presiding, the collision case of John Nesbitt against the schooner Village Gem was on for hearing and closed, the court reserving judgment.

In the United States Commissioners' Court, before Commissioner Osborn, the case of the United States against William England and others was continued. The defendants, as government keepers, were in charge of a distillery under seizure, illicitly distilled spirits, and resisted with violence an Internal Revenue Inspector who called at the place in the discharge of his duties. The case stands adjourned till this morning.

William H. Bennett, convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Leon Antonio, convicted of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, has preferred charges against General Schofield for letting rebels hold office without taking the oath. The charges are filed with General Grant.

The Inman line steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, will leave pier 45 North river about one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Liverpool via Queens-town. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. 25th inst.

The National line steamship France, Captain Grace, will leave pier 47 North river at noon on Saturday, 25th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The Cromwell line steamship George Washington, Captain Clegg, will leave pier 9 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for New Orleans direct.

The steamship Huntsville, Captain Crowell, of the Black Star line, will sail from pier 13 North river at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 25th inst., for Savannah, Ga.

The Revolution in the Government—The Constitution as it is to be—A Call Upon Mr. Belmont.

Manager Boutwell's argument before the Senate in behalf of the removal of President Johnson gives us very broadly and comprehensively the constitution of the United States as it is to be under the interpretation of this radical Congress. "The constitution as it was" before the late rebellion, in all that relates to negro slavery and our political system resting upon that institution, was destroyed by the rebellion. The amendment prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude within the jurisdiction of the United States, incorporated into the instrument in consequence of the practical suppression of negro slavery by the war, as the cause and controlling power of the rebellion, made a great revolution in the constitution. That amendment has wiped out all the pre-existing distinctions in our Magna Charta between the white, red and black races of the United States, "excepting Indians not taxed." The "constitution as it is," therefore, is just the difference between the supreme law resting upon negro slavery and that law transferred to the corner stone of universal liberty.

But, still, the "constitution as it is" recognizes three distinct departments in the government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial—the first to make the laws, the second to execute the laws, and the third to expound the laws. Down to these "Later Day Saints" in Congress each of these departments has been regarded by the other two as possessing certain powers and rights which could not be taken away; but under the legislation of this and the last Congress, both substantially the same, the President has become a mere automaton and the Supreme Court a mere nullity in the presence of Congress. In the matter of Southern reconstruction we have seen the execution of the laws taken out of the hands of the President and transferred to the General-in-Chief of the army; and we have seen the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army substantially taken away in a law requiring all his military orders to pass the inspection and approval of General Grant. We have seen, too, the President's hands so tied up in reference to removals and appointments of his executive subordinates that under the Tenure of Office law an obnoxious subordinate, protected by Congress, has become the master of the administration and the instrument of the President's impeachment. As for the Supreme Court, we have seen in the bill heading off its decisions that the court is perfectly powerless to render any decision against the laws or the will of a two-thirds radical vote in each house of Congress.

Mr. Manager Boutwell, therefore, is only sustaining the system of legislation which he has assisted in prosecuting in contending that Congress is the government and that the President and Supreme Court are nothing more than lacquies and clerks attendant upon the two houses, and subject in all things to their good will and pleasure. Of course all this is due to the presence of a two-thirds radical vote in both houses, a party vote which, in compassing the power of overriding the President's vetoes and the power of impeachment, makes Congress an absolute directory—a contingency never dreamed of as possible by the framers of the constitution. But so it is; and if, after Johnson's removal, we are favored with a bill injecting a radical majority into the Supreme Court, and a bill extending universal negro suffrage over all the States, and a bill confiscating the property of white rebels in the South and dividing it into homesteads for the loyal blacks, and a bill creating the names and

boundaries of the rebel States from the geography and substituting a number of Territories, with new names and new boundaries, "we the people" need not be surprised. It is the law of revolutionary forces, once set in motion to go on while they have power, till they run to the end of their course.

A new impulse and momentum will be given to these revolutionary forces at Washington with Johnson's removal and Wade's elevation to his place. Thus far Johnson has been a serious obstruction in the radical path. His removal will clear the track, and when cleared such men as Wade, Stevens, Sumner, Chandler, Butler, Boutwell, Logan and others of the same ultra radical school, revolutionists and fanatics, will really be the undisputed masters of the government, and the supreme directory of the republican party. Where, then, is our remedy against the chances of a consolidated government in the shape of a permanent convention, or directory, or council of five hundred, or consulate, or empire at Washington? Fortunately, the people have a remedy in the elections for the next Congress. The term of the existing Congress will expire on the 4th of March next. Meantime, the elections which will determine the political complexion of the next House of Representatives (to say nothing of the Senate) and of the next President will take place. From all the signs of the times in the recent local elections North, and in the reconstruction elections South, the popular reaction made manifest against the party in power last fall is still actively at work, and with proper direction it will save the constitution.

But how are all these popular elements of the country opposed to the continuance of this reign of radicalism—how are they, we are asked, to be fused into an effective national party against the radicals under the banner of General Grant? We answer, under the banner of Farragut. Away with all these old, obsolete democratic platitudes and platitudes; away with all this obstructing and obnoxious copperheadism, and these hidebound and gouty old party leaders; clear them all off the boards, and bring forward this living Union hero of the war, Admiral Farragut, whose name and fame will neutralize the military glories of Grant; and then, upon the great living issues of the day, the people will take hold with a will to work out the country's salvation.

Now, although again and again we have advised Mr. Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, we would yet again advise him as to his proper course in this important business. His national party convention is appointed to meet in this city on the Fourth of July. This is too late. It ought to follow closely upon the heels of the radical Chicago Convention of the 20th of May. Mr. Belmont should call his committee together to reconsider their recent action, and if before adjourning the committee were to authorize their chairman to pronounce in favor of Admiral Farragut, they would put the ball in motion upon which they may roll into the White House. We call upon Mr. Belmont to lead off, because he commands the organization around which, as a nucleus, the dominant party of the future may be formed in season for a vigorous fight in November.

## The Burlingame Mission.

Mr. Burlingame has arrived at San Francisco. On the 30th of this month he will leave for New York in the steamship Colorado. Mr. Burlingame will make a few hurried visits in this country and then proceed on his grand mission to Europe. His arrival there will be felt and acknowledged to be a triumph of the diplomacy of the United States, the great central nation of the modern world. It is to us that the European Powers are indebted for the commercial relations they now sustain to Japan. To the success of Commodore Perry's expedition in 1853 all that there is hopeful in the present condition of that country is due. Similar success has attended us in China. Our relations with that country have not been of long duration, but they have been simple, honest and unselfish. The truth is that the Orientals have found out that our object in courting their friendship has been of a more unselfish kind than that of any of the nations of Europe. The English they knew came to conquer and to despoil them of their riches and their power. The Russians were equally selfish and equally unscrupulous. The French, though less successful, were actuated by similar motives. The Orientals were not slow to learn that our motives and our purpose were different. We had no need of territory, and therefore no desire of conquest. We came to the East as a friendly people with friendly purposes. Our intercourse with these nations has been a success beyond all expectation. As yet we see only the beginning. The future is bright with promise. In his great mission, one of the greatest of modern times, we wish Mr. Burlingame God speed.

Who HAS RUINED THE SOUTH?—There is one truth so patent that it is a proverb in a dozen languages. It is that the man who cries out "Stop thief!" most lustily is most frequently the thief himself. Mr. Boutwell adopts this ruse in his argument where he accuses Mr. Johnson of having ruined the South. He endeavors to father the results of the radical policy with regard to the South upon Mr. Johnson, and to make him appear a wretch before the Senate by imputing to him the acts of the party that he has fought without halt or pause. Mr. Boutwell says "ten States of this Union are without law, without security, without safety; public order everywhere violated, public justice nowhere respected. Forty millions of the people have been rendered anxious and uncertain as to the preservation of public peace and the perpetuity of the institutions of freedom in this country." True, every sentence; but what has it got to do with the President? Surely, if anybody is to be impeached for this it is the destructive, reckless, disorganizing partisan Congress of the United States.

THE "BLACK CROOK" LITERATURE BILL.—The Legislature at Albany has passed a bill for the purpose of suppressing the entire species of "Black Crook" literature. We are grateful to the Legislature for its good intentions. We have no fault to find with the bill. It is good so far as it goes. We wish it all success. Our fear, however, is that it is not sufficiently radical. It is, after all, but a feeble blow at one of the branches of the tree of evil. We need a more vigorous stroke—a stroke at the

roots. The tree must be cut down. To reach the evil we must strike at the "Black Crooks," the "White Fawns" and the "Humpty Dumplings" of the hour, and Superintendent Kennedy must be instructed to visit all fashionable houses and put an end to the dominant and demoralizing habits of the hour. So long as the roots remain the branches will flourish.

## The Southern Whites on the Presidential Question.

The splendid fight made by the conservatives of Georgia in the election which closed yesterday, and the prospect of their having carried the State by a decided majority, together with the vigorous contest now going on in North Carolina, indicate that in the largest and most important of the Southern States the whites are not disposed to tamely submit to negro supremacy. This being an evident fact, the position of the whites in those States on the Presidential question becomes of importance, because they may actually hold the balance of power between the two great political parties of the North. Supposing that (and it is a very likely supposition) Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Arkansas can be controlled by the white conservatives, there will then be thirty-nine electoral votes to begin with—no unimportant element of strength to any party in a closely contested election. And, besides, it is not at all improbable that with but one day to poll the votes the whites of Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and, perhaps, Mississippi, with their superior political skill, can keep a sufficient number of negroes away from the polls to ensure the success of the conservative ticket in those States. In such an event the number of conservative electoral votes from the South would be increased to sixty-three, leaving but seven votes from South Carolina as the gross results of radical reconstruction.

Believing in the very great probability of the radicals being badly whipped in the Southern States, we will now take a glance at the Southern Presidential candidates—that is, of the men who are most popular with the Southern whites as candidates for the Presidency. We have heard so much from the radicals and their newspaper organs of Southern disloyalty that we must confess to having had serious ideas of a copperhead being the first, last and only choice of the ex-rebels for the first office in the gift of the people. It may not be gratifying to the supporters of Congress to know it, but the fact nevertheless remains, that even Pendleton, touched as slightly as he is with copperheadism, is the least popular in the South of all the prospective candidates of the conservatives; and if we were not aware of the cause we would be surprised at the equal fact that the most popular name in that section of the Union is that of our recent war hero. Indeed, the popularity of General Hancock in the South approximates to positive enthusiasm. The noble and generous conduct of the General while in command of the Fifth Military district no doubt endeared him to the Southern people, who, ground down as they had been by former commanders, were touched by his magnanimity to a fallen foe and by his rigid and unswerving respect for civil and constitutional authority. Now, no one—not even the most prejudiced radical—would dare charge General Hancock with being a copperhead or a sympathizer with treason. As a consequence, then, the fact of his popularity in the South is a most complete vindication of the Southern whites from the charge of being disaffected towards the government of the United States, and with being ready, at the first opportunity, to engage in another rebellion.

This position of the Southern conservatives in favor of an undoubted war democrat for the Presidency will probably render Mr. Pendleton's defeat in the nominating convention a comparatively easy matter. Already are the anti-Congressional reconstruction newspapers of the South flying the name of Hancock at the head of their columns, and as they undoubtedly control and direct public sentiment in their section it may be regarded as a settled fact that the Southern delegates will vote solidly, or almost so, for that officer. The situation will then be an interesting one when the Democratic National Convention meets at Tammany Hall, in this city, next July. From the present indications the Northeastern delegates will be almost unanimous in favor of a candidate with a positive war record, while the Northwestern delegates will favor Pendleton. The South will thus hold the balance of power; for if even the votes from that section added to those from the East will not suffice to give a two-thirds vote in favor of any one war democrat, it will give a very large majority, the moral effect of which will be sufficient to swamp Pendleton and the West. It is in this respect that the position of the South will become of importance, promising as it does, almost for the first time, an alliance of that section with the Middle and Eastern States against the West. The candidate might then be Farragut. However, it was not our purpose to speculate upon the chances of any person receiving the conservative nomination. Our object was simply to show that, notwithstanding the abuse of the Southern people and charges of disloyalty brought against them by the radicals, the South is disposed to act a most patriotic part in the coming Presidential campaign, and to cast her vote for a candidate prominently identified with the war for the preservation of the Union.

## Congress Sowing the Wind to Reap the Whirlwind.

Mr. Boutwell, in his clumsy dribble on the impeachment case, by courtesy called an argument, gives us his view of the character of the government of the United States. As this view is substantially the same as that put forth in the House some time since by Mr. Bingham and other of the Managers, we must suppose it to be the view of the government that is to be held by the new party that will rule in the land when impeachment has been safely carried through. According to this view Congress is the government—Congress is the beginning, the middle and the end, and there is nothing else but Congress. As for the President, he is a political dummy, and the Supreme Court is only a name. If this is the view that is to be taken in the future, let it be definitely understood on all hands. We are going into an election that may put power into new hands, and the men who now rule in Congress must be content to accept the consequences of principles they set in motion. If there is not a

government of law—if there is no power above the breath of the mass as expressed from time to time in a popular assembly—who they have cast down and destroyed the protective power of the law must not complain if the consequences of that course fall heavily on themselves.

## Spring Fashions and Amusements.

The managers and modistes have been in a quandary as to when the Spring season of amusements and fashions shall open. Of course we have had the grand display of toilets in all the leading establishments, which is termed opening day, and several novelties have been introduced on the stage—one or two of the theatres having undergone considerable changes and improvements in the matter of painting and upholstery. But the ladies and the amusement public generally have been unable to respond to all those preparations of modistes and managers on account of the persistency with which Winter held his ground until within a day or two. The belle looked ruefully at her tiny spring hat, coquettish little cloak and elegant dress as the rain pattered against the window pane or the snowflakes swept along the street, and the manager's face lengthened as a small detachment of his patrons marched into the theatre with dripping umbrellas and mud-coated overshoes. But the weather has brightened up, and fair Spring will probably assert her rights now without fear of intrusion from her surly predecessor. Since the commencement of the Easter holidays and the departure of "sackcloth and ashes," which are popularly supposed to be necessary concomitants of Lent, the Avenue and other aristocratic quarters are constantly thronged with carriages, and "Germans," weddings, receptions and parties of all kinds occupy the time and attention of our fashionable neighbors. Some charming toilets of the new régime may also be seen at many of the places of amusement. Tight skirts gored to the figure have been weighed in the balance of taste and convenience and found wanting, and many becoming substitutes have been found for the perplexed wearers. Crinoline may be reckoned among the "things that were," and bonnets evince no tendency to increase in size. Crystallized tulle is frequently introduced on white bonnets, and from their penchant for gold or gilt ornaments it would seem as if the ladies were in favor of a return to specie payments.

There is quite a revival in amusements, with the sole exception of Italian opera, which appears to have been quietly injured for the present. *Opéra bouffe* and its English imitator, ballet, pantomime, spectacle, negro minstrelsy in an entirely new shape, concerts without limit, sensational drama, and last, though not least, the return and farewell of the two greatest tragicomedies who have graced the metropolitan stage for years past, are a few of the attractions now held forth by our managers. The old pieces and spectacles have had a new dress and new red fire, and there are dramatic readings given in every hall. Boston will have a sensation next month in its grand musical festival, and Chicago has invited all the Teutonic singers of the country to the National Sangerfest which will be held there in June. The lateness of the season and tardy acquiescence of the clerk of the weather to permit Spring to visit the city will not detract any from the fashionable and amusement feasts which the modistes and managers have been so long preparing for their patrons.

## The Arcade Railroad.

Of all the railroad measures upon which the Albany Legislature has been expending its wisdom and developing its affinity for fat jobs, the Arcade Railroad bill now before the Senate is the greatest humbug. The proposition for the Underground Railroad was, perhaps, well enough. There is some reasonable show of practicability about it, but nevertheless it is exceedingly improbable that it will ever be constructed, although the damage to property which it involves will be comparatively small. The Arcade road, however, it is easy to see, will never be built, no matter whether the bill is passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor or not. There was a bill passed a long time ago for a bridge to Brooklyn. What has become of that scheme? Nobody seems disposed to touch it. The city of Brooklyn, which would be most benefited by its completion, will not advance a dollar towards it. As regards the Arcade Railroad, let us see what it involves. Why, nothing less than a confiscation of nearly all the property on Broadway; and, more than that, it involves also the ruin of all the business on that great thoroughfare for the next ten or twenty years. Who is going to favor such a result as this? Who wants Broadway to be dismembered, its property destroyed and its business annihilated? Not the property owners, certainly, nor the storekeepers; for the success of the enterprise, if it were possible, would be death to them. The storekeepers in the Bowery and in the side streets running towards the North river and the East river want to see the consummation of the plan very badly. They would, no doubt, hail it with eagerness; for the ruined trade of Broadway would naturally be thrown into their hands and swell their coffers amazingly, while the unhappy Broadway merchants would be left in dismal mourning over the loss of their trade, like Caius Marius in the debris of Carthage.

The editors, too, who are located for the most part in the Swamp, a miasmatic and unhealthy region, are in favor of the Arcade road, not because it would benefit them so much as because they are jealous of the salubrious situation of the HERALD establishment, and they would like to swamp that concern, but they do not perceive that the HERALD Building cannot be in the least degree affected by the Quixotic enterprise of the lobbyists and blackmailers of the Arcade Railroad. Nobody supposes that this scheme is going to be carried through. Even if there was any honest purpose in the matter the obstacles in the way would render its completion impossible. The proprietors of property on Broadway, for instance, would compel the incorporators to pay such a vast indemnity for the property used and destroyed that the work would fall stillborn in its very beginning. In the face of such a claim as the property owners can legitimately make there could not be enough funds raised to lay the first stone of the work, and even if, by some accident not common in the history of wild speculations like this, the work should be

entered upon, it never would pay a dollar upon the money invested; for the indemnification demanded by the owners of property would absorb all the profits for fifty years to come.

The romance of the Arcade Railroad exists on the paper illustrations, maps, pictures, and so forth, and it looks beautiful; but the reality is to be found in the Albany lobby, where a cunning band of speculators, who have induced a few avaricious simpletons to lend their aid, are operating in this business for the purpose of blackmailing the owners of property on Broadway. We have seen evidences enough of this system in various ways. The new gas companies, for example, which purported from time to time to be established with a view to reduce the price of gas and break down monopoly, instigated by a virtuous regard for the good of the public, no sooner got their charters than they sold out their interests to the old company and enabled them to maintain the old despotism. On a par with this Arcade scheme was the attempt made not long ago by a most disinterested reformer to cause the stoops of all the houses in Fifth avenue to be removed—a dodge which was so far successful that many innocent people submitted to the blackmail imposed upon them in order to have the ordinance annulled. The Arcade Railroad scheme is a dodge of the same kind. It never can be put in operation, but a few weak people may nevertheless be found to accede to the demand of the blackmailers. If so, the ambition of the projectors of the Arcade Railroad may be satisfied.

## Impeachment and the Presidential Election in the Southern States.

Mr. Boutwell shows conclusively that the radical impeachment of Mr. Johnson has reference to the control of the Southern States for the next Presidential election. This gentleman's harangue before the Impeachment Court was disgracefully out of character as an "argument" before a tribunal sitting to try law and facts. It was full of statements, theories and flights of fancy wilder than the average of those that are regularly served out by the radical press. Indeed, it bears some evidence in itself that it was prepared for the "learned" Manager by a radical newspaper man. The earmarks of this character are particularly obvious in the part we allude to. It would certainly trouble Mr. Boutwell, and it might even trouble Butler, to say what such a purpose on the part of Mr. Johnson could possibly have to do with any of the charges in the impeachment articles; but the mere fact of advancing to the court such a reason against the President shows what is in the radical mind and what is the main reason of extreme radicals for wanting Mr. Johnson out of the way. Johnson wants to control the War Department and the army, says Boutwell, to manage the next Presidential election in the Southern States. Therefore, you Senators who do not want to see those States go against our party must vote to remove him, whether the evidence suits your consciences or not.

DICKENS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—Mr. Dickens has given more than sixty readings in this and the neighboring cities. Without any reference to the exact amount of money he has made in this country by those readings, we should like to inquire of one of the internal revenue collectors how much has he paid towards the government, either in the income or amusement tax line? Rumor, supported by the highest authority, declares he has not paid a dollar, although every one else has been and is taxed, whether citizen or foreigner. One hundred and fifty dollars towards the Dramatic Fund is hardly a just compensation for the ten thousand dollars which Mr. Dickens owes the government of the United States and which he went away without paying. Perhaps the bill will be noticed in the promised appendix to "Martin Chuzzlewit" and the "American Notes."

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## The Arkansas Senators.

Hon. B. F. Rice, one of the newly elected Senators from Arkansas, entered the service as captain in the Third Minnesota Infantry, and held his commission for about three years. He resigned while the regiment was in Arkansas, and took up his residence at Little Rock for the purpose of practicing law. He was born in Kentucky, and, though an unsuccessful Union man, is greatly interested with the hate of the nigger. The Chicago Evening Post (radical) says he cannot always be counted on to vote with the radicals though he is a republican. Previous to entering he resided in Minnesota for several years, where he was considered a fair lawyer. His colleague, Alexander McDonald, was formerly banker in Little Rock.

## Maine Politics.

The Republican District Convention held at Bangor, Me., yesterday, elected Lewis Barker, of Stetson, and G. H. Woodbury, of Dover, delegates to the Chicago Convention, and H. H. Hays, of Bangor, and E. C. Brett, of Oldtown, alternates. Resolutions were adopted favoring the impeachment, and cordially supporting Grant and Hamlin for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

## Political Miscellany.

Republican papers figure out a majority of 34 for their party in the newly elected Connecticut House of Representatives. The democrats make the majority but 15.

In the Second district of Pennsylvania the republican nomination for Congress is sought for by Charles O'Neill, a retired merchant, and John Blakely, of the Evening Star.

General Cyrus Bussey, formerly of Davis county, Iowa, and of the Third Iowa cavalry, is a candidate for United States Senator in Louisiana.

At the June election the people of Washington Territory will vote upon organizing a state government.

"Little Rhody" will suffer by the law of Congress prescribing the mode of electing United States Senators. The Legislature meets and organizes at Newport on the last Tuesday (26th) of May. The election of Senator should occur on the second Tuesday thereafter, viz.—the 9th of June. But the May session has never extended beyond two or three days, the bulk of business being reserved to the winter session in Providence. Congress is, therefore, asked to amend the law so that Rhode Island may hold her usual place in the highest branch of the national legislature.

## LE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

Last evening Le Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie gave a *soiree d'amusant*, commencing with a dramatic performance, at the Hall d'Albion, East Sixteenth street, for the benefit of the poor, which brought their brilliant entertainments to a successful close. The attendance was quite numerous. An efficient orchestra was in attendance, and opened the performance with a splendid selection from "Les Diamants de la Couronne," which was succeeded by an amusing comedy in which M. P. Fuguet and Mlle. Solange sustained their respective rôles with brio and ability. Madame Arsch rendered "Une Victime de l'Amour" with much effect. "Les Tribulations de Prométhée," a smart little comedy in one act, also found satisfactory representation, and was received with unanimous applause. Altogether the season of the society was brought to a very agreeable termination.